Section I: Additional

Use section I for any additional comments or explanation you may wish to offer. Cross-reference to relevant earlier pages. See Note 15.

This is page # 5 Check if continued on next page ✔

#	Notes

Other Miscellaneous Rules not included in Section B

(l) doubling of a consonant at the end of a word is permitted with words ending in <f>, and <l>, (eg <stuff>, <fill>), although this does not in any way affect the pronunciation.

(ii) <gu> other than at the end of a word represents the sound /gw/ as in TS (<language>).

(iii) <qu> represent the sound /kw/ as in TS (eg <queen>).

(iv) A diaresis (or if needs be a hyphen) is optionally used to distinguish two sounds in a digraph (eg <reäl>, <diägram>, <biömetric >. This also lengthens the first vowel. The diaresis is only used when the digraph would otherwise represent the wrong sound(s). Thus: words such as <bastion> don't' need any diaresis because in TSR <io> does not represent a single phoneme and because the <i> in this instance is clearly short. On the other hand <ea> would represent /i:/ without the diaresis and <bio> would be pronounced /bIQ/.

(v) <sc> follows the rules for the pronunciation of <c> (eg <scam>, <scene>, scythe etc).

(vi) <sch> represents /sk/ and never /S/ eg <school> Exception: words of German origin - (e.g. <schmaltz> which can be treated as a loan word).

(vii)TSR respells words such as 'dystopia' as <distopia> to avoid confusion of pronunciation. <y> normally represents /aI/ except at the beginning and ending of words.

Table C. Sign Words

Apart from Proper Nouns, these are largely restricted to common words in particular categories (numbers, days of the week, months, seasons etc).They total around 60 (including combinations of the sign word) so should be relatively easy to learn. In addition, B3 contains some exceptions to the rules laid down in that table, and the sub-groups list set out above also contains a few exceptions (eg <bother> in the 'other' category).

contd on p.6